Katcheves, K.
10/826953

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:20:17 ON 14 JUN 2005

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 13 JUN 2005 HIGHEST RN 852200-37-4
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 13 JUN 2005 HIGHEST RN 852200-37-4

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 18, 2005

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*
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, *
* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information. *
*
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Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

L44 294 S CTGACTCTTATACACAAGT | CTGTCTCTTATACACATCT/SQSN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:20:17 ON 14 JUN 2005

FILE COVERS 1907 - 14 Jun 2005 VOL 142 ISS 25
FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 Jun 2005 (20050613/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

L45 90 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L44

L47 10 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L45(L)(MUTATGEN? OR MUTAT? OR MUTAGEN? OR POLYMORPH? OR POLY MORPH?)

L47 ANSWER 1 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 18 Mar 2005
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:239168 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:292490
TITLE: Use of transposon mutagenesis, selection, and reversion to identify conditional essential genes of pathogens that may act as virulence factors.
INVENTOR(S): Charles, Ian George
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Arrow Therapeutics Limited, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 68 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005024062	A2	20050317	WO 2004-GB3905	20040910

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 2003-21232 A 20030910

AB A method of using transposon mutagenesis to identify conditional essential genes of pathogens is described. The method is an elaboration of transposon-mediated differential hybridization used to identify unconditionally essential genes. A pool of transposon mutants is created and the insertion sites mapped by identifying the sequences flanking the transposons in each mutant. The pool is then selected for genes essential under a given condition, such as heat stress. The pool of survivors is then reanalyzed to identify the transposon events that are missing from the survivors that were present in the original pool. This anal. is conducted by hybridization against an array of flanking sequences from the original insertion events. Differences in patterns of hybridization identify the insertion sites affected and genes that are essential under given conditions, including pathogenesis. Genes identified in such a method may be useful in the preparation of a vaccine and may themselves be targets for drug discovery. Use of a mouse infection model to identify genes of Salmonella typhimurium essential for infection is demonstrated.

IT **847887-58-5**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed nucleotide sequence; use of transposon

mutagenesis, selection, and reversion to identify conditional essential genes of pathogens that may act as virulence factors.)

L47 ANSWER 2 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 16 Jul 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:570011 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:101122
TITLE: Mutations on Escherichia coli thrS, rpsA, rpoC, yjeR and rhoL genes affecting plasmid copy number, and use for recombinant protein production
INVENTOR(S): Cheng, Qiong; Rouviere, Pierre E.; Suh, Wonchul; Tao, Luan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): E.I. Du Pont De Nemours and Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 85 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2004058951	A1	20040715	WO 2003-US41809		20031219
W: AU, CA, JP					
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR					
US 2004191863	A1	20040930	US 2003-735019		20031212
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-434973P	P	20021220

AB Mutations in chromosomal genes have been identified that affect plasmid copy number in plasmids that are anti-sense RNA regulated such as the pMB1-derived and p15A-derived plasmids.
IT **717599-83-2 717600-30-1 717600-31-2 717600-32-3 717600-33-4**
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nucleotide sequence; **mutations** on Escherichia coli thrS, rpsA, rpoC, yjeR and rhoL genes affecting plasmid copy number, and use for recombinant protein production)
IT **717604-41-6 717604-42-7 717604-43-8**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed nucleotide sequence; **mutations** on Escherichia coli thrS, rpsA, rpoC, yjeR and rhoL genes affecting plasmid copy number, and use for recombinant protein production)

L47 ANSWER 3 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 21 May 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:414523 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:387021
TITLE: Methods for mutagenizing Streptomyces coelicolor M145 using transposon Tn5062
INVENTOR(S): Herron, Paul; Dyson, Paul J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): UK
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 21 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 2004096974	A1	20040520	US 2003-632398		20030731
CA 2396611	AA	20040131	CA 2002-2396611		20020731
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-399751P	P	20020731

AB The present invention provides methods for mutagenizing Streptomyces coelicolor M145 using transposon Tn5062. The novel transposon Tn5062 has an origin of transfer between inverted repeat sequences and may also include a genetic marker. The host bacteria is incubated at conditions suitable for homologous recombination between the conjugated DNA and the host DNA. The effect of the disruption in different genetic backgrounds can therefore be investigated. The disruption may be stored as a mobile genetic element ready for transfer to a test host.

IT **686782-39-8 686782-41-2**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(inverted repeat sequence; methods for **mutagenizing** Streptomyces coelicolor M145 using transposon Tn5062)

IT **686788-86-3**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed nucleotide sequence; methods for **mutagenizing** Streptomyces coelicolor M145 using transposon Tn5062)

L47 ANSWER 4 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 17 May 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:398786 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:100631
TITLE: Systematic insertional mutagenesis of a streptomycete genome: A link between osmoadaptation and antibiotic production
AUTHOR(S): Bishop, Amy; Fielding, Sue; Dyson, Paul; Herron, Paul
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Biological Sciences, University of Wales Swansea, Swansea, SA2 8PP, UK
SOURCE: Genome Research (2004), 14(5), 893-900
CODEN: GEREFS; ISSN: 1088-9051
PUBLISHER: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The model organism Streptomyces coelicolor represents a genus that produces a vast range of bioactive secondary metabolites. We describe a versatile procedure for systematic and comprehensive mutagenesis of the S. coelicolor genome. The high-throughput process relies on in vitro transposon mutagenesis of an ordered cosmid library; mutagenized cosmids with fully characterized insertions are then transferred by intergeneric conjugation into Streptomyces, where gene replacement is selected. The procedure can yield insertions in upward of 90% of genes, and its application to the entire genome is underway. The methodol. could be applied to many other organisms that can receive DNA via RK2/RP4-mediated intergeneric conjugation. The system permits introduction of mutations into different genetic backgrounds and qual. measurement of the expression of disrupted genes as demonstrated in the anal. of a hybrid histidine kinase and response regulator gene pair, osaAB, involved in osmoadaptation in Streptomyces. The independently transcribed response regulator gene, osaB, is essential

for osmoadaptation; when grown with supplementary osmolyte, an osaB mutant cannot erect aerial hyphae and produces up to fivefold greater antibiotic yields than the wild-type strain.

IT **535372-15-7**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(nucleotide sequence; systematic insertional **mutagenesis** of a streptomycete genome, reveals a link between osmoadaptation and antibiotic production)

REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 5 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 05 Mar 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:182981 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:230526
TITLE: ffilefileTransposon mutagenesis in Staphylococcus aureus genome, and methods for cloning and verifying essential genes and identifying antibacterial agents for treating Staphylococcus infection in humans
INVENTOR(S): Folger Bruce, Kim; Warrener, Paul; McLarnan, Jennifer; Hou, Kevin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chiron Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 139 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004018624	A2	20040304	WO 2003-US25879	20030820
WO 2004018624	A3	20041125		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1534325	A2	20050601	EP 2003-770240	20030820
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 2002-404406P P 20020820
WO 2003-US25879 W 20030820

AB The present invention relates to a novel method of generating random transposon insertions in the genome of Staphylococcus aureus (S. aureus). The present invention further relates to the use of random transposon mutants generated by such method to identify putative

essential S. aureus genes. The invention provides a method for generating a database of candidate essential genes in Staphylococcus aureus, as well as otherwise important genes that, when mutated, lead to a growth attenuated phenotype. Cloning and construction of libraries of essential genes are also disclosed. Such genes and mutants of such genes are important for identifying antibacterial agents suitable for treating and preventing S. aureus infections. The invention includes methods for confirming the essentiality or importance of candidate genes, as well as methods for utilizing those genes to screen for new antibacterial drugs. The invention also includes the antibacterial agents identified using the disclosed methods, as well as methods of using the same for treating and preventing Staphylococcus infection in patients. An example of a Bayessian statistical model for increasing statistical confidence of essentiality is provided.

IT **668512-14-9 668512-16-1**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed sequence; transposon **mutagenesis** in Staphylococcus aureus genome, and methods for cloning and verifying essential genes and identifying antibacterial agents for treating Staphylococcus infection in humans)

L47 ANSWER 6 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 02 Sep 2003
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:682843 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:333708
TITLE: Rapid and efficient transposon mutagenesis of Bartonella henselae by transposome technology
AUTHOR(S): Riess, Tanja; Anderson, Burt; Fackelmayer, Andrea; Autenrieth, Ingo B.; Kempf, Volkhard A. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut fur Medizinische Mikrobiologie und Krankenhaushygiene, Eberhard Karls Universitat, Tubingen, D-72076, Germany
SOURCE: Gene (2003), 313, 103-109
CODEN: GENED6; ISSN: 0378-1119
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Mol. genetics are difficult to perform in Bartonella henselae, the causative agent of cat scratch disease and the vasculoproliferative disorders bacillary angiomatosis and bacillary peliosis. To elucidate the underlying bacterial pathogenic mechanisms, genetic manipulation of B. henselae is the method of choice. We describe how to perform transposon mutagenesis in B. henselae using transposome technol. B. henselae mutants revealed by this technique showed random transpositional insertion into the chromosome. In contrast to transposon mutagenesis by conjugational transfer, transposome technol. allows transposon mutagenesis of early passaged Bartonella spp. with approx. 100-fold higher efficiency. The results show that transposome technique is a rapid, efficient and simple method to generate transposon mutants of B. henselae.

IT **540243-01-4 540243-05-8 540243-07-0**
540243-09-2 540243-11-6 540243-13-8
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(nucleotide sequence; rapid and efficient transposon **mutagenesis** of Bartonella henselae by transposome technol.)

REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE

RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 7 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 26 Sep 2001
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:703024 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:268111
TITLE: Method for making insertional mutations using a Tn5 synaptic complex using a highly efficient variant of the Tn5 transposase
INVENTOR(S): Goryshin, Igor Y.; Reznikoff, William S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 11 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 6,159,736.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6294385	B1	20010925	US 2000-635969	20000810
US 6159736	A	20001212	US 1998-159363	19980923
ES 2228170	T3	20050401	ES 1999-969437	19990921
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-159363	A2 19980923

AB A method for making insertional mutations at random or quasi-random locations in the chromosomal or extra-chromosomal nucleic acid of a target cell includes the step of combining, in the target cell, cellular nucleic acid with a synaptic complex that comprises (a) a transposase protein and (b) a polynucleotide that comprises (1) a pair of nucleotide sequences adapted for operably interacting with Tn5 transposase and (2) a transposable nucleotide sequence in between, under conditions that mediate transpositions into the cellular DNA. In the method, the synaptic complex is formed in vitro under conditions that disfavor or prevent the synaptic complexes from undergoing productive transposition. The present invention also provides for a nucleic acid sequence for mosaic ends that are adapted for suitable interactions with the Tn5 transposase to generate higher transposition frequencies. Successful use of this method has also been demonstrated with combinations of the Mu transposase and Mu end nucleotide sequences. This method can be used to generate libraries of insertional mutations in cellular nucleic acids.
IT **146592-90-7 204867-67-4**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed nucleotide sequence; method for making insertional **mutations** using a Tn5 synaptic complex using a highly efficient variant of the Tn5 transposase)
REFERENCE COUNT: 43 THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 8 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 31 Mar 2000
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:210351 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:247119
TITLE: Method for making insertional mutations using in vivo Tn5 transposase mutagenesis
INVENTOR(S): Reznikoff, William S.; Goryshin, Igor Y.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000017343	A1	20000330	WO 1999-US21960	19990921
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6159736	A	20001212	US 1998-159363	19980923
CA 2343000	AA	20000330	CA 1999-2343000	19990921
AU 9960573	A1	20000410	AU 1999-60573	19990921
AU 758960	B2	20030403		
EP 1115856	A1	20010718	EP 1999-969437	19990921
EP 1115856	B1	20041117		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002531062	T2	20020924	JP 2000-574243	19990921
RU 2237715	C2	20041010	RU 2001-110103	19990921
AT 282693	E	20041215	AT 1999-969437	19990921
ES 2228170	T3	20050401	ES 1999-969437	19990921

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1998-159363 A 19980923
WO 1999-US21960 W 19990921

AB A method for making insertional mutations at random or quasi-random locations in the chromosomal or extra-chromosomal nucleic acid of a target cell includes the step of combining, in the target cell, cellular nucleic acid with a synaptic complex that comprises: (a) a Tn5 transposase protein and (b) a polynucleotide that comprises a pair of nucleotide sequences adapted for operably interacting with Tn5 transposase and a transposable nucleotide sequence therebetween, under conditions that mediate transpositions into the cellular DNA. In the method, the synaptic complex is formed <<ita<<nuw<o<<ita<<tau<<rho<<om i under conditions that disfavor or prevent the synaptic complexes from undergoing productive transposition.

IT **204867-67-4**
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(nucleotide sequence interacting with Tn5 transposase; method for making insertional **mutations** using in vivo Tn5 transposase **mutagenesis**)

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 9 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 05 Jul 1999
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:411482 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:180454
TITLE: Constructs for insertional mutagenesis, transcriptional signal localization and gene regulation studies in root nodule and other bacteria
AUTHOR(S): Reeve, Wayne G.; Tiwari, Ravi P.; Worsley, Penelope S.; Dilworth, Michael J.; Glenn, Andrew R.; Howieson, John G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centre for Rhizobium Studies, School of Biological Sciences & Biotechnology, Murdoch University, Perth, Australia
SOURCE: Microbiology (Reading, United Kingdom) (1999), 145(6), 1307-1316
CODEN: MROBEO; ISSN: 1350-0872
PUBLISHER: Society for General Microbiology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Cassettes have been developed that contain an antibiotic resistance marker with and without a promoterless gusA reporter gene. The nptII (encoding kanamycin resistance) or aacCI (encoding gentamicin resistance) genes were equipped with the tac promoter (Ptac) and the trpA terminator (TtrpA) and then cloned between NotI sites to construct the CAS-Nm (Ptac-nptII-TtrpA) and CAS-Gm (Ptac/PaacCI-aacCI-TtrpA) cassettes. The markers were also cloned downstream to a modified promoterless Escherichia coli gusA gene (containing TGA stop codons in all three reading frames prior to its RBS and start codon) to construct the CAS-GNm (gusA-Ptac-nptII-TtrpA) or CAS-GGm (gusA-Ptac/PaacCI-aacCI-TtrpA) cassettes. Cassettes containing the promoterless gusA create type I fusions with a target DNA sequence to detect transcriptional activity. The promoterless gusA gene has also been cloned into a broad-host-range IncP1 plasmid. This construct will enable transcriptional activity to be monitored in different genetic backgrounds. Each cassette was cloned as a NotI fragment into the NotI site of a pUT derivative to construct four minitransposons. The mTn5-Nm (containing Ptac-nptII-TtrpA) and mTn5-Gm (containing Ptac/PaacCI-aacCI-TtrpA) minitransposons have been constructed specifically for insertional inactivation studies. The minitransposons mTn5-GNm (containing gusA-Ptac-nptII-TtrpA) and mTn5-GGm (containing gusA-Ptac/PaacCI-aacCI-TtrpA) can be used for transcription signal localization or insertional inactivation. The TAC-31R and TAC-105F primers can be used to sequence DNA flanking both sides of CAS-Nm, CAS-Gm, mTn5-Nm and mTn5-Gm. The WIL3 and TAC-105F primers can be used to sequence DNA flanking both sides of CAS-GNm, CAS-GGm, mTn5-GNm and mTn5-GGm. The specific application of these constructs to generate acid- or nodule-inducible fusions is presented. The new constructs provide useful tools for insertional mutagenesis, transcriptional signal localization and gene regulation studies in the root nodule bacteria and possibly other Gram-neg. bacteria.
IT **212545-65-8**, GenBank AF080389 **212545-66-9**, GenBank AF080390 **212545-67-0**, GenBank AF080391 **212545-68-1**, GenBank AF080392
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nucleotide sequence; constructs for insertional **mutagenesis**, transcriptional signal localization, and gene regulation studies in root nodule and other bacteria)
REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 10 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 07 Apr 1997
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:224557 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:302202
TITLE: Mutagenesis of Burkholderia pseudomallei with Tn5-OT182: isolation of motility mutants and molecular characterization of the flagellin structural gene
AUTHOR(S): DeShazer, David; Brett, Paul J.; Carlyon, Robert; Woods, Donald E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Microbiology Infectious Diseases, University Calgary Health Sciences Centre, Calgary, AB, T2N 4N1, Can.
SOURCE: Journal of Bacteriology (1997), 179(7), 2116-2125
CODEN: JOBAAY; ISSN: 0021-9193
PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Burkholderia (Pseudomonas) pseudomallei is a human and animal pathogen in tropical regions, especially Southeast Asia and northern Australia. Currently little is known about the genetics and mol. biol. of this organism. In this report, we describe the mutagenesis of B. pseudomallei with the transposon Tn5-OT182. B. pseudomallei 1026b transposon mutants were obtained at a frequency of 4.6 + 10-4 per initial donor cell, and the transposon inserted randomly into the chromosome. We used Tn5-OT182 to identify the flagellin structural gene, fliC. We screened 3,500 transposon mutants and identified 28 motility mutants. Tn5-OT182 integrated into 19 unique genetic loci encoding proteins with homol. to Escherichia coli and Salmonella typhimurium flagellar and chemotaxis proteins. Two mutants, MM35 and MM36, contained Tn5-OT182 integrations in fliC. We cloned and sequenced fliC and used it to complement MM35 and MM36 in trans. The fliC transcriptional start site and a σF-like promoter were identified by primer extension anal. We observed a significant difference in the expression of two distinct fliC-lacZ transcriptional fusions during bacterial growth, suggesting the presence of a latent intragenic transcriptional terminator in fliC. There was no significant difference in the virulence of 1026b compared to that of MM36 in diabetic rats or Syrian hamsters, suggesting that flagella and/or motility are probably not virulence determinants in these animal models of B. pseudomallei infection. A phylogenetic anal. based on the flagellins from a variety of bacterial species supported the recent transfer of B. pseudomallei from the genus Pseudomonas to Burkholderia.
IT **182521-86-4**, GenBank U73849
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nucleotide sequence; **mutagenesis** of Burkholderia (Pseudomonas) pseudomallei with Tn5-OT182: isolation of motility mutants and mol. characterization of flagellin structural gene)

E28 THROUGH E55 ASSIGNED

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:20:35 ON 14 JUN 2005
L48 28 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (204867-67-4/BI OR 146592-90-7/BI OR 182521-86-4/BI OR 212545-65-8/BI OR 212545-66-9/BI OR 212545-67-0/BI OR 212545-68-1/BI OR 535372-15-7/BI OR 540243-01-4/BI OR 540243-05-8/BI OR

540243-07-0/BI OR 540243-09-2/BI OR 540243-11-6/BI OR
540243-13-8/BI OR 668512-14-9/BI OR 668512-16-1/BI OR
686782-39-8/BI OR 686782-41-2/BI OR 686788-86-3/BI OR
717599-83-2/BI OR 717600-30-1/BI OR 717600-31-2/BI OR
717600-32-3/BI OR 717600-33-4/BI OR 717604-41-6/BI OR
717604-42-7/BI OR 717604-43-8/BI OR 847887-58-5/BI)

L48 ANSWER 1 OF 28 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **847887-58-5** REGISTRY
CN 1: PN: WO2005024062 SEQID: 1 unclaimed DNA (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
SQL 2044
MF Unspecified
CI MAN

REFERENCE 1: 142:292490

L48 ANSWER 2 OF 28 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **717604-43-8** REGISTRY
CN 26: PN: WO2004058951 SEQID: 26 unclaimed DNA (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
SQL 1746
MF Unspecified
CI MAN

REFERENCE 1: 141:101122

L48 ANSWER 3 OF 28 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **717604-42-7** REGISTRY
CN 24: PN: WO2004058951 SEQID: 24 unclaimed DNA (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
SQL 2334
MF Unspecified
CI MAN

REFERENCE 1: 141:101122

L48 ANSWER 4 OF 28 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **717604-41-6** REGISTRY
CN 20: PN: WO2004058951 SEQID: 20 unclaimed DNA (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
SQL 3171
MF Unspecified
CI MAN

REFERENCE 1: 141:101122

L48 ANSWER 5 OF 28 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **717600-33-4** REGISTRY
CN DNA (Escherichia coli gene rhoL protein cDNA) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 25: PN: WO2004058951 SEQID: 25 claimed DNA
SQL 2676
MF Unspecified
CI MAN

REFERENCE 1: 141:101122

L48 ANSWER 6 OF 28 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **717600-32-3** REGISTRY
CN DNA (Escherichia coli gene yjeR protein cDNA) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 23: PN: WO2004058951 SEQID: 23 claimed DNA

SQL 1845
MF Unspecified
CI MAN

REFERENCE 1: 141:101122

L48 ANSWER 7 OF 28 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **717600-31-2** REGISTRY
CN DNA (Escherichia coli gene rpoC protein cDNA) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 22: PN: WO2004058951 SEQID: 22 claimed DNA
SQL 5454
MF Unspecified
CI MAN

REFERENCE 1: 141:101122

L48 ANSWER 8 OF 28 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **717600-30-1** REGISTRY
CN DNA (Escherichia coli gene rpsA protein cDNA) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 21: PN: WO2004058951 SEQID: 21 claimed DNA
SQL 2904
MF Unspecified
CI MAN

REFERENCE 1: 141:101122

L48 ANSWER 9 OF 28 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **717599-83-2** REGISTRY
CN DNA (Escherichia coli gene thrS protein cDNA) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 19: PN: WO2004058951 SEQID: 19 claimed DNA
SQL 3159
MF Unspecified
CI MAN

REFERENCE 1: 141:101122

L48 ANSWER 10 OF 28 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **686788-86-3** REGISTRY
CN 13: PN: US20040096974 SEQID: 13 unclaimed DNA (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
SQL 3442
MF Unspecified
CI MAN

REFERENCE 1: 140:387021

L48 ANSWER 11 OF 28 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **686782-41-2** REGISTRY
CN DNA, d(C-T-G-A-C-T-C-T-T-A-T-A-C-A-C-A-A-G-T) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 3: PN: US20040096974 SEQID: 3 claimed DNA
SQL 19
MF Unspecified
CI MAN

REFERENCE 1: 140:387021

L48 ANSWER 12 OF 28 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **686782-39-8** REGISTRY
CN DNA, d(C-T-G-T-C-T-C-T-T-A-T-A-C-A-C-A-T-C-T) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 1: PN: US20040096974 SEQID: 1 claimed DNA
SQL 19
MF Unspecified
CI MAN

REFERENCE 1: 140:387021

L48 ANSWER 13 OF 28 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **668512-16-1** REGISTRY
CN 5: PN: WO2004018624 FIGURE: 8 unclaimed sequence (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
SQL 3245
MF Unspecified
CI MAN

REFERENCE 1: 140:230526

L48 ANSWER 14 OF 28 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **668512-14-9** REGISTRY
CN 1: PN: WO2004018624 FIGURE: 6 unclaimed sequence (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
SQL 2470
MF Unspecified
CI MAN

REFERENCE 1: 140:230526

L48 ANSWER 15 OF 28 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **540243-13-8** REGISTRY
CN DNA (Bartonella henselae strain Marseille clone 859 transposon insertion site) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN GenBank AY271982
SQL 930
MF Unspecified
CI MAN

REFERENCE 1: 139:333708

L48 ANSWER 16 OF 28 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **540243-11-6** REGISTRY
CN DNA (Bartonella henselae strain Marseille clone 491 transposon insertion site) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN GenBank AY271980
SQL 294
MF Unspecified
CI MAN

REFERENCE 1: 139:333708

L48 ANSWER 17 OF 28 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **540243-09-2** REGISTRY
CN DNA (Bartonella henselae strain Marseille clone 337 transposon insertion site) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:
CN GenBank AY271978
SQL 451
MF Unspecified
CI MAN

REFERENCE 1: 139:333708

L48 ANSWER 18 OF 28 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **540243-07-0** REGISTRY
CN DNA (Bartonella henselae strain Marseille clone 188 transposon insertion site) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN GenBank AY271976
SQL 465
MF Unspecified
CI MAN

REFERENCE 1: 139:333708

L48 ANSWER 19 OF 28 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **540243-05-8** REGISTRY
CN DNA (Bartonella henselae strain Marseille clone 169 transposon insertion site) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN GenBank AY271974
SQL 585
MF Unspecified
CI MAN

REFERENCE 1: 139:333708

L48 ANSWER 20 OF 28 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **540243-01-4** REGISTRY
CN DNA (Bartonella henselae strain Marseille clone 131 transposon insertion site) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN GenBank AY271970
SQL 507
MF Unspecified
CI MAN

REFERENCE 1: 139:333708

L48 ANSWER 21 OF 28 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **535372-15-7** REGISTRY
CN DNA (synthetic construct gene egfp plus gene aac(3)IV) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN GenBank AJ566337
SQL 3442
MF Unspecified
CI MAN

REFERENCE 1: 141:100631

L48 ANSWER 22 OF 28 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **212545-68-1** REGISTRY
CN DNA (synthetic transposon mTn50-GGm) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:
CN GenBank AF080392
SQL 3180
MF Unspecified
CI MAN

REFERENCE 1: 131:180454

L48 ANSWER 23 OF 28 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **212545-67-0** REGISTRY
CN DNA (synthetic transposon mTn50-GGm) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN GenBank AF080391
SQL 1246
MF Unspecified
CI MAN

REFERENCE 1: 131:180454

L48 ANSWER 24 OF 28 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **212545-66-9** REGISTRY
CN DNA (synthetic transposon mTn50-GNm) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 1: PN: WO03054189 PAGE: 60 unclaimed DNA
CN 27: PN: WO2004013333 PAGE: 55 unclaimed DNA
CN 33: PN: DE10225066 PAGE: 14 unclaimed DNA
CN DNA (synthetic construct gene gusA plus gene nptII)
CN GenBank AF080390
SQL 3046
MF Unspecified
CI MAN

REFERENCE 1: 140:176214

REFERENCE 2: 140:37061

REFERENCE 3: 139:80142

REFERENCE 4: 138:148756

REFERENCE 5: 138:118540

REFERENCE 6: 138:118539

REFERENCE 7: 131:180454

L48 ANSWER 25 OF 28 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **212545-65-8** REGISTRY
CN DNA (synthetic transposon mTn50-Nm) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 1: PN: WO03054189 PAGE: 60 unclaimed DNA
CN 34: PN: DE10225066 PAGE: 14 unclaimed DNA
CN DNA (synthetic construct gene nptII)
CN GenBank AF080389
SQL 1107
MF Unspecified
CI MAN

REFERENCE 1: 140:37061

REFERENCE 2: 139:80142

REFERENCE 3: 138:148756

REFERENCE 4: 138:118540

REFERENCE 5: 138:118539

REFERENCE 6: 131:180454

L48 ANSWER 26 OF 28 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **204867-67-4** REGISTRY
CN DNA, d(A-G-A-T-G-T-G-T-A-T-A-A-G-A-G-A-C-A-G), double-stranded complementary (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN DNA, d(C-T-G-T-C-T-C-T-T-A-T-A-C-A-C-A-T-C-T), double-stranded complementary (9CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 2: PN: WO0071158 FIGURE: 11 claimed DNA
CN 7: PN: US6294385 SEQID: 7 unclaimed DNA
SQL 19
MF Unspecified
CI MAN

REFERENCE 1: 135:268111

REFERENCE 2: 134:26048

REFERENCE 3: 132:247119

REFERENCE 4: 131:112363

REFERENCE 5: 128:240306

L48 ANSWER 27 OF 28 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **182521-86-4** REGISTRY
CN DNA (synthetic transposon Tn5-OT182) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN GenBank U73849
SQL 18658
MF Unspecified
CI MAN

REFERENCE 1: 126:302202

L48 ANSWER 28 OF 28 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN **146592-90-7** REGISTRY
CN Guanosine, 2'-deoxyadenylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3'→5')-thymidylyl-(3'→5')-thymidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyguanylyl-(3'→5')-thymidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyguanylyl-(3'→5')-thymidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyadenylyl-(3'→5')-thymidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyadenylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyadenylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyguanylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyadenylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyguanylyl-(3'→5')-thymidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyadenylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxy-, double-stranded complementary (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN Thymidine, 2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3'→5')-thymidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyguanylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyadenylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3'→5')-thymidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3'→5')-thymidylyl-(3'→5')-thymidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyadenylyl-(3'→5')-thymidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyadenylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyadenylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyadenylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyadenylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyguanylyl-(3'→5')-, double-stranded complementary (9CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 1: PN: WO0071158 FIGURE: 11 claimed DNA
CN 5: PN: US6294385 SEQID: 5 unclaimed DNA
SQL 19
MF Unspecified
CI MAN

REFERENCE 1: 135:268111

REFERENCE 2: 134:159469

REFERENCE 3: 134:26048

REFERENCE 4: 129:13195

REFERENCE 5: 128:240306

REFERENCE 6: 127:289096

REFERENCE 7: 118:141198

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 11:21:29 ON 14 JUN 2005

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 11:21:29 ON 14 JUN 2005

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 11:21:29 ON 14 JUN 2005

L49 0 L48

=> fil hom
FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:21:36 ON 14 JUN 2005

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=> d his ful

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:06:50 ON 14 JUN 2005
L44           294 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  CTGACTCTTATACACAAGT|CTGTCTCTTATACACATCT
                  /SQSN

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:08:24 ON 14 JUN 2005
L45            90 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L44
L*** DEL       11 S L45 AND REZNIKOFF ?/AU
L*** DEL        1 S METZLER ?/AU AND L46
                  D TI AU
                  D .BEVSTR1
L46            32 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L45 AND (MUTATGEN? OR MUTAT? OR
                  MUTAGEN? OR POLYMORPH? OR POLY MORPH?)
L47            10 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L45(L)(MUTATGEN? OR MUTAT? OR MUTAGEN?
                  OR POLYMORPH? OR POLY MORPH?)
L*** DEL        1 S L46 AND METZLER ?/AU
                  D TI AU

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:20:17 ON 14 JUN 2005

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:20:17 ON 14 JUN 2005
                  D L47 1-10 .BEVSTR
                  SEL HIT L47 1-10 RN

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:20:35 ON 14 JUN 2005
L48            28 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (204867-67-4/BI OR 146592-90-7/BI OR
                  182521-86-4/BI OR 212545-65-8/BI OR 212545-66-9/BI OR
                  212545-67-0/BI OR 212545-68-1/BI OR 535372-15-7/BI OR
                  540243-01-4/BI OR 540243-05-8/BI OR 540243-07-0/BI OR
                  540243-09-2/BI OR 540243-11-6/BI OR 540243-13-8/BI OR
                  668512-14-9/BI OR 668512-16-1/BI OR 686782-39-8/BI OR
                  686782-41-2/BI OR 686788-86-3/BI OR 717599-83-2/BI OR
                  717600-30-1/BI OR 717600-31-2/BI OR 717600-32-3/BI OR
                  717600-33-4/BI OR 717604-41-6/BI OR 717604-42-7/BI OR
                  717604-43-8/BI OR 847887-58-5/BI)
                  D L48 1-28 .BEVREG

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 11:21:29 ON 14 JUN 2005
L49             0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L48

     FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:21:36 ON 14 JUN 2005


     FILE REGISTRY
     Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
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     DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  13 JUN 2005  HIGHEST RN 852200-37-4

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     ************************************************************

                    Searcher    :     Shears     571-272-2528
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*                                                                    *
* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from *
* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added,    *
* effective March 20, 2005.  A new display format, IDERL, is now     *
* available and contains the CA role and document type information.  *
*                                                                    *
**********************************************************************

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 Jun 2005  (20050613/ED)

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FILE COVERS 1907-1966
FILE LAST UPDATED:  01 May 1997 (19970501/UP)

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  now searchable from 1907-1966.  TIFF images of CA abstracts
  printed between 1907-1966 are available in the PAGE
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FILE USPATFULL
FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 14 Jun 2005 (20050614/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 Jun 2005 (20050614/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US6907616
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2005125869
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 14 Jun 2005 (20050614/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 14 Jun 2005 (20050614/PD)

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REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Apr 2005
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Apr 2005

>>> USPAT2 is now available. USPATFULL contains full text of the
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>>> Use USPATALL when searching terms such as patent assignees,
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FILE MEDLINE
FILE LAST UPDATED: 12 JUN 2005 (20050612/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DA

On December 19, 2004, the 2005 MeSH terms were loaded.

The MEDLINE reload for 2005 is now available. For details enter HELP
RLOAD at an arrow promt (=>). See also:

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html

OLDMEDLINE now back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the
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FILE BIOSIS
FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 10 June 2005 (20050610/ED)

FILE RELOADED: 19 October 2003.

FILE EMBASE
FILE COVERS 1974 TO 9 Jun 2005 (20050609/ED)

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FILE HOME

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